METHODS OF BOURBONS.

USE OF THE RACE ISSUE IN VIRGINIA.

HOW THE RIOT AT DANVILLE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT FOR POLITICAL EFFECT.

Washington, Feb. 25 .- Congressman John Wise was the first witness before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day. He said the true issues of the Virginia campaigns, beginning with that of 1881, were the public debt and the elecmosynary institutions of the State. The Funder party sought to perpetnate the race issue. In support of this statement witness filed copies of Funder newspapers and speeches of Funder leaders. He asserts that the whites brought on the riot at Danville for political purposes, having despaired otherwise of winning the campaign. Respecting the last election, the witness said the Bourbons were by a large majority in favor of incorporating the color line in their platform. Two Democrats of Lynch-burg, he believed, induced the convention not to incorporate the color line into their written platform. In the canvass witness had preserved notes of his discussions with his opponents. He asserted that from beginning to end they had sought not to win colored votes, but to make the Coalition party so odious to the ignorant whites as to make them band together against it. He submitted documents and pictures used as campaign documents. One of the latter displayed a black teacher whipping a white pupil. When witness went to Danville to speak local pers advised white men to stay away. Danville and Pittsylvania were the most lawless communities in Virginia. Pittsylvania County and the adjoining county in North Carolina were alike in this.

Senator Vance-That's a Republican county by a large Witness-Yes, and wherever there is a Republican ma-

lority there will be Bourbon shotguns. Senator Vance-There will be a large number of con-

victions to the penitentiary. Witness-And crowds will go down before the mouths

of Bourbon shotguns. nator Vance-I don't know as there is any necessity for you to assail North Carolina here, sir.
Witness-I allude to these matters with regret.

Witness described crimes which he said had been committed in and about Danville. He regarded the attempt to attribute the state of excitement preceding the riot to Sims's speech as a subterfure. The excitement was due to the inflammatory publications and efforts which he had described. When he went to Danville Mr. Jennings. a Readjuster, called on him and said he was a Readjuster at heart, but had been waited on by Democrats and threatened with rain in his business if he did not withdraw. Mr. Jennings was compelled to join the Dem-

Witness submitted advertisements of the "Hardware dealers from whom the rioters of November 3 obtained their arms. In these advertisements guns, pistols and ammunition were made to appear more prominently than

During the cross-examination by Senator Vance several sharp passages at arms occurred. Mr. Wise said to Senator Vance, "When I first knew you thirty years ago, you belonged to the K. N. (Know Nothing) party. Now you belong to the N. K. (Negro killing) party."

Senator Vance retorted, "When I first knew you, you vere a Secession Democrat; now you are a --Mr. Wise-" Hardly. I was only nine years of age and

ald not have been much of a Secessionist." Senator Vance-"Oh well, when a man pleads the iney act I have nothing more to say."

Witness knew nothing of the ostracism of colored Demo crats by their Readjuster race-follows. The Danville Democrats had offered to protect colored Democratic voters but the offer was likened to that of a hawk to the hickens-not to hurt them if they would come out. Witness described the operations of the poll tax law, which, he said, was gotten up to defraud colored men of their votes. He admitted that Readjuster speakers had been intemperate in their language, but justified it as being in reply to Bourbon abuse. The facts of the Dunville riot had been exaggerated, but its outcropping had not. It had been represented by whites as a negro uprising and whites had been appealed to to assist their fellows in danger, with their votes. This had aided to secure the Democratic victory.
Witness said that the present Legislature had taken

steps to steal the State for all time by changing the election law. Fifteen Readjuster members of the Legislature and been rejected, and some of their successors had not

J. B. Ralston, Collector of Internal Revenue at Danville was asked to look at the "Danville circular" cutitled Coalition Rule in Virginia," and give his opinion of it. Witness read the circular through, by paragraphs, commenting upon each paragraph. In general, his statements regarding the circumstances which were made the causes of complaint in the circular, was that he had either not heard of them, or that he knew of his own knowledge that there was no ground for such complaints. Of the lawfully incorporated gas companies to lay pipes in the streets, under the direction of officers intrusted with the was for use outside of Danville, and helped the Democratic cause greatly in other parts of the State. If it had been used in Danville, he hought that became of its slanderous assertions it would have hart the Danville as a campaign document for the Coalitionists. He had to healtain in saving that the first would not have used in the have used in the parts of the State, and the required but for the inflammatory speeches made by the Democratic eanisists, and the equally inflammatory are entirely in the Democratic enditions, and caused grave apprehensions among the Coalitionists. Among the preparations was the purchase of arms in large quantities of the spines of storage in unusual phaces. One of these places of storage was in an insurance office can where the riot of occurred. Arms were carried in and stored in the yard of this insurance office can where the riot occurred. Presson Walkins, colored, a residual of Danville, and a residual company, informed Justice Lawrence of Charties and Corrections 1. A.—In the solute fundamental pressure of the grave and many parts of the State. If it had been used in the presentation is surfaced in the presentation in surface of the second in the permission should be granted by the city authorities. Mr. Anderson accordingly missised that the form of a fundamental presents of the presentation in surface of the second not not have used in the presentation in surface of the second in the presentation in the presentation of the presentation in the testimony of Mr. Werthermer the work. therefore that or dinance was virtually repeated and ordinate was that the received his to dinance was virtually repeated and ordinate that there is an only on ever tell him that he had it distributed the theory of the second and ordination of the second and ordination of the second and ordinate the state of the second and ordinate the state of the second and ordinate the state of the se charges in the circular against the colored people of Dan-

re, and got away.

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COPIAH COUNTY FANATICISM.

MATTHEWS EXPECTING TO BE MURDERED-PROVI-

SION FOR VENGEANCE.

asked for their names, saying that I would issue a writ BURIAL OF GLORGE W. BOTD.

The body of them arrested. He said the Sheriff would probably find some excuse for reaching to execute the writ; that the extention of the Grand Jury as doesne called to the matter but no action had been arrived in this city has tevening and was buried late this pointles iffends, himself, and his family, "When my two son left for Oxford College a few weeks ago," he said, "I would seve except the writ; that the extraction of the Grand Jury as doesne called to the matter but no action had been arrived in this city has tevening and was buried late this afternoon from the house of Boyd's mother. The funeral some to week grown men, members of a social club of which Boyd was a member. A detachment of matters in their cyte, "We are ready to obey the summons." Matthews said four of his uncies had home to weare, the assessmention of your father. They sould now their aboyd was a member. A detachment of matters in their cyte, "We are ready to obey the summons." Matthews said four of his uncies had been averaged. There were four men whom he wanted to kill, then he would never axian lay his theed upon a phllow, but, being suitased, would declare war against the numan race.

BURIAL OF GLORGE W. B. D.T.D.

THE DEMOCRATS GIVE HIM A CHARACTER. Judge T. E. Cooper, of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, testified that he formerly resided at Hazlehurst. He detailed the circumstances connected with Matthews's defalcation as Sheriff, and said that J. P. Matthews was regarded as a dangerous man, and as violent politically.

defalcation as Sheriff, and said that J. P. Matthews was regarded as a dangerous man, and as violent politically. The witness continued: "I heard in 1875 that Matthews had made threats against the lives of myself and Judge Hayes. I was then chairman, and Hayes was a member of the State Executive Democratic Committee. I asked Matthews about it. He said he understood that we wanted to kill him, and that he had decided that, if killed, his death should be avenged; that his will provided that, if he should be killed, \$10,000 should be used in securing assassins to avenge him. The witness considered the people of Copiah County orderly and lawabiding as a general rule. On cross-examination witness said that in 1871 he wrote Matthews a letter, saying that Matthews had been a good Sheriff for all classes of the people. He had always found Matthews as a court officer efficient and accommodating. The witness did not approve of the killing of Matthews. Did not believe the negroes of Copiah County would arm against the whites.

Dr. E. A. Rowan member of the Legislature from Copiah County, testified that the canvass of the last election was very peaceable. He believed the Democrats would carry the election. He knew J. P. Matthews. The witness identified an article in a newspaper as a copy of a circular handed him in 1875 by Matthew's brother. The circular contains violent abusive remarks and statements about a number of persons, including Colonel King. The witness believed the Republicans failed to hold meetings during the last two weeks preceding the late election because they were satisfied that they had been beaten in the canvass.

E. G. Wall, Commissioner of Emigration, testified that he never saw J. P. Matthews brother, person present. Johnson asked Matthews how he could consistently support Colonel King for Governor, against whom he had published such a violent circular. Matthews replied that the elevoiar was all a lie; that King was all right now; that at that time he (Matthews) had 500 organized near in Copiah Count culty.

THE COURTS.

MRS. ROBERTS RECOVERS \$62,855.

Mrs. Lydia J. Roberts recovered \$62,855.

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Mrs. Lydia J. Roberts recovered \$62,855.

Jesterday in a suit before Justice Van Vorst in the Supreme Court, brought agrainst the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company. In October, 1873. Andrew L. Roberts, the husband of the plaintiff, Valentine Gleason and others were charged with compileity in the issue of a large amount of foreger dailroad bonds, upon which large sums of money were borrowed from the National Trust Company and other co-operations and individuals. Pollee Captam Petty, accompanied by Detective Pinkerfon and others, supplied with a search warrant, broke into the safe boxes hired by Mr. and Mrs. Roberts of the Stuyvesant Company while it was in the District Attorney's charge and that company afterward obtained a Judgment of \$36,000 og searnist Mr. Roberts and others were soid under an execution upon this judgment, which the Court of Appeals reversed. Mrs. Roberts brought the Court of Appeals reversed. Mrs. Roberts broug

of the late Commodere John R. Waker, from disposing of or exercising any authority over certain mining stock. The temporary injunction was granted on the prayer of Thomas J. Creamer, as assignee of Mrs. Mary J. Hutchings. He alleges that in 1878 and 1879 Mrs. Hutchings gave certain moneys to Commodore Waller for invest-ment in mining stocks for their joint benefit, she having two-thirds and he one-third of the investment; the money was used as directed, but Mrs. Hutchings received no certificates of stock. The value of this stock, in addition certificates of stock. The value of this stock, in administ to moneys which Mrs. Hutchings asserts that she lent to Commodore Waller, and has advanced to Mrs. Waller since his death, is alleged to be \$250,000. Mrs. Waller deales the claim. The decision of Justice Donoline is based on the opinion that the evidence favors the propriety of the sale of the mining company's property, and there is no evidence to throw donbt on the ability of the executors of the will to respond to any judgment which may be entered against them in this action. This decision leaves the matter with the Surrogate and the referee appointed by him.

RIGHT TO LAY GAS PIPES IN STREETS.

A decision in favor of the Equitable Gaslight Company and Hubert O. Thompson, as Commission er of Public Works, was made by Judge J. F. Daly yester-day, in the Court of Common Pleas, in a suit brought by Elbert Ellery Anderson. It was allezed by Mr. Anderson that his property in Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh son that his property in fairty-sixth and fairty-seventh sts., near First-ave., was injured by the laying of gas pipes by the company. Mr. Anderson asserted further, that as a book purporting to be a compilation of the city ordinances, and published in 1881, did not contain a res-

pany to restrain the trustees from removing the City Hall

CIVIL NOTES. Judge Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas, dismissed yesterday the writ of habeas corpus obtained by William McMahon, of Red Bank, N. J., in order to obtain possession of his daughter Margaret, ago thirteen. The child has been living from infancy with her aunt and grandmother. Mrs. Jeanings, in this city, and expressed a desire yesterday to remain with

A verdict in favor of John Morris was rendered yesterday by a jury before Judge Truax. in the Superior Court, in the suit of Elizabeth Sause to recover \$20,000 from him for breach of promise of marriage.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 25 .- In the Court of Appeals o-day the following business was transacted:

The following is the day calcudar for Tuesday: Nos. 10, 87, 47, 48, 86, 79, 80, 88. The following is the motion calendar for Tuesday:

COURT CALENDARS-FEBRUARY 26.

BURIAL OF GEORGE W. BOYD.

I said to Mattnews that I had never before heard him | COLONEL WOOD'S TESTIMONY. utter such incondiary language."

THE KELLY CONFERENCE ONCE MORE. THE MAYOR'S BORTHER-IN-LAW DENIES THAT ANY

PLEDGES WERE MADE. The now famous conference at John Kelly's house before the nomination of Franklin Edson for Mayor was again before the Assembly Special Committee yesterday, Colonel Edward T. Wood being called upon to tell what he knew about it. He denfed that Mr. Edson made any pledge to reappoint Commissioners Gorman, Nichols and Brennan.

The Committee met in the Metropolitan Hotel at ten o'clock. The chairman, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. O'Nelll, Mr. Welch and Mr. Nelson were present. The first witness was Deputy Warden Philip Kiernan, of the Ludlow Street Jail. He was only seked a few questions, when the presence of Colonel Wood being made known to the icommittee, that gentleman took the witness chair. He stated that he was a brother-in-law of Mayor Edson and that he was present at Mr. Kelly's house at the time of the conference prior to Mr. Edson's nomination. He said that Mr. Spinola, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Croker, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Haskin, Mr. Edson and himself were present. All, with the

Mr. Spinola, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Croker, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Maskin, Mr. Edson and himself were present. All, with the exception of Mr. Edson, were there as a committee.

Mr. Miller.—For what purpose did they go to Mr. Kelly's house? A.—To make the acquaintance of Mr. Edson. I had been requested by Mr. Spinola to bring Mr. Edson there, merely for the purpose of introducing him to these gentlemen. I think Mr. Kelly had said that he hardly knew Mr. Edson and would like to see him.

Q.—Was there any conversation between you as a committee in reference to the appointment of certain persons in the event of Mr. Edson's nomination and election? A.—There was no definite understanding with reference to any appointments by Mr. Edson. The conversation might have lasted an hour. There was a general discussion as between gentlemen and friends. The absolute necessity of unity was very freely discussed.

Q.—Was there any conversation as to the expiration of the terms of office of certain persons then in office and their reappointment in the event of Mr. Edson's election? A.—I think there was an informal reference by some centlemen that there were some appointments of Tammany Hail that would expire during the Mayorally term. This was in a laughing way, but there was not asked to make any pledge that evening. I heard nothing of any talk about the reappointment of Mr. Nichola as Police Commissioner. I did not hear the subject of any understanding respecting a Police Commissioner's appointment alluded to that evening.

accepting the nomination, and the fact that after the re-ceipt of a telegram he had gone to that gentleman's office

to prevail upon him to accept and that ex-Mayor Cooper had also urged his acceptance. Continuing, he said: and also arged his acceptance. Containing as said, if I read the report of Mr. Haskin's testinony aright, I lo not understand him to say that there was any agreement, but that there was a tacit understanding. Now I hondle be very positive in my declaration that there was no conversation between Mr. Haskin and Mr. Edson that

itcht.
Mr. Roosevelt-Then Mr. Haskin's allegations as to inderstanding or piedges in that connection are sub-tantially untrue? A.-They are.

UNDER-SHERIFF STEVENS ON THE STAND, Under-Sheriff Joel O. Stevens was called when Mr. Woodleft the stand. After stating his connection with he Sheriff's office stace 1865, he was asked by Mr.

the dulies of their offices,

Q.—Did you give Mr. Werthelmer instructions as to how he was to gather the data with reference to the rumber of persons for whose conveyance the Sheriff was entitled to charge to.—I gave him general instructions to charge for every man the Sheriff was entitled to charge for every man the sheriff was entitled to charge for the was entitled to. It was a part of the regular routine of the office.

Q.—The you say that you dold Mr. Werthelmer that the Sheriff had a right to charge for persons conveyed by the Charities and Correction?
Q.—Then you say that you told Mr. Werthelmer that the Sheriff had a right to charge for persons carried by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction? A.—I say that in my indement the Sheriff has suon a right.
Q.—Did you or did you not instruct Mr. Werthelmer to this effect? A.—No, sir. I told him to go to the Tombs and get the names of all the prisoners the Sheriff was entitled to charge for the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions were included in those firsts? A.—Not of my own knowledge.
Q.—Did you ever tell Sheriff Davidson that he was entitled to charge for prisoners conveyed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction? A.—I have told him that repeatedly. I still think he has the right to charge for them. But understand me, he has not done it.
Q.—Do you say that you did not instruct Mr. Werthelmer that he had a right to include in the lists he made up the names of prisoners conveyed by the Coartiles and Correction Department? A.—I have already answered, I did not so instruct him.
Q.—Then when you examined these vouchers you presumed that Mr. Werthelmer had only pit down the exact numbers of prisoners conveyed? A.—I could presume nothing che, as it had the certification of the warden.
Q.—Then there was any mistake of that kind it must have been Mr. Werthelmer's! A.—I cannot say that. I do not know how he made them up. I relied upon the warden. He had the prisoners in charge and comit have told whether the figures were correct or incorrect.
Q.—Did you know of any reason why Mr. Werthelmer should have made these charges? A.—I cannot say that. I do not know how he made them up. I relied upon the warden. He had the prisoners in charge and comit have told whether the figures were correct or incorrect.
Q.—Did you know of any reason why Mr. Werthelmer should have made these to have to incorrect.
Q.—Did you know of any reason what have been mistakent A.—Ye, s.,

The witness was asked as to his knowledge of the Ludlow Street Jall, and he replied that he had not been there for a year and a half. His attention was then called to

his testimony before the Grand Jury when It Investigated

the full. He replied:

I am not positive what my festimany was. I testified that, in my indigment it was in a better condition than it had ever been before.

Mr. Miller - And yet you say you have not been there for a your and a half?

As he was leaving the stand the witness was neked by Mr. l'echbam as to his optuion, from observation, of the operation of the order of arrest law. He replied:

I think the whole system should be abolished. It gives rise to many shuses that it is impossible to correct. It is a relie of barburtsmillad ought to be abolished. My own experience is that it is used very much oftener as an engine of oppression than as a means of arrest. Deputy-Watden Kiernan was then recalled and examined at length, from a list of questions held by Mr.

I have never known or heard that any one except the present Harbor Masters was performing their duties. I have never paid any fee to the Harbor Masters for known of its heing done. They have always performed their duties excellently. If there was no one discharging these duties the commerce of the port would be seriously af-

not recognize any of the names as those or prominent men signed to the protest against the passage of the bill to pay the Captain of the Port and the Harbor Masters

their salaries from May 24 to the present time. John W. Tyler, a stevedore for three years, employing twenty-five men on an average, testified that he had discharged seventy vessels since May 24. He had applied to several of the Harbor Masters and had not applied to any others than the Harbor Masters.

several of the Harbor Masters and had not applied to any others than the Harbor Masters. He was formerly a Harbor Master. The canal-boatmen would call the Harbor Master snames, and one once drew a pistol on him.

Captain Joseph L. Proseus, a Harbor Master for eleven years, testified that he had worked in District No. 23, from Gansevoort-st. to Westchester County. He had given borths to 2,108 vessels since May 24. Since that date he had received no fees or perquisites, nor had he had lis authority disputed. Most of his time was taken up in seeing that vessels got their borths. Once a Dock Master gave an order to a vessel to leave a berth to which he had assigned it, but the vessel did not go, and the matter was settled in accordance with the witness's orders.

James McCartney, superintendent of the Public Baths during the last five years, sald that he had applied to the Harbor Masters for berths for the bathing structures during the past nine months. He always found them ready to act. He had never paid any fees to them. By law he had to apply to the Dock Department for baths as well as to the Harbor Masters.

Captain Amos H. Allen. Harbor Master, appointed in 1890, testified that from May 24 to October 1,1883, he had performed his duties regularly. Since then he had done only occasional duty, having other business. He had his authorithy disputed by the canalmen and had argued with them, or bought them of drink, and thus settled it. He rad his home in Petersburr, Reusselaer County. The Dock Masters had not disputed his authority.

Edward B. Brooks, of No. 7 South-st., who is engaged in canal transportation, said that the Harbor Masters were canal-boatmen.

Captain Eugene Frost, a Harbor Master for cleven years, testified that he had performed his duties as such since May 24, and aever land his anthority questioned or received gratuities.

Benjamin J. Hall, D. V. Everett, William Sloah, Henry Hansen and C. J. Fisher, all stevedores, testified that the Harbor Masters had performed their duties as since May 24.

THE PUBLIC WORKS INQUIRY. CONDITION OF UPTOWN ROADS.

WHAT LAWSON N. FULLER AND OTHERS KNOW ABOUT THEM.

The Senate Committee on Cities yesterday resumed in the City Hall its investigation of the Public Works Department. Thomas H. McAvoy, the Superin-tendent of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, was first called, but he remained only a short time because he was required to go before the Grand Jury. At his last examination on Friday he had promised to be prepared with figures giving full information as to the expenditures for cleaning public buildings, which have enormously increased in the just three years. These he said he had not ound the time to prepare. He brought papers showing expenditures for law books and for carpets and furniture. For aw books the expenditures were as follows: 1880, \$1. 031; 1881, \$1,103; 1882, \$1,550; 1883, \$1,207. He gave the following figures as expenditures for carpets and fur niture: 1880, \$5.676; 1881, \$11,352; 1882, \$8,129; 1883, \$19,567. He said that the increased expenditure in these items in 1881 over the preceding year was due to the furnishing and carpeting of certain rooms in the County Court House. The increased expenditure for 1883, he explained, was caused by enlarging and refurnishing the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. the carpets and furniture for which cost \$6,450, and furnishing the Mayor's office, which for the same articles involved an outlay of \$3,850, making altogether an additional expenditure for that year of \$10,280. Last year, also, there were additional expenses for drapery death of Peter Cooper and of Alderman

with a list of the orders for coal in the last three years. Mr. Payne objected to the peremptory tone of the request and said that the Department could not furnish infor-mation of the sort desired; it burdened the clerks with much extra work, for which they received no additional compensation, and they were already working overtime.

The committee ought to employ its own clerks. If the request were made in a courteous tene, the Department would prepare the papers. General Tracy then inter posed and in a sarcastic manner begged that the desired nformation be given the committee. Mr. Payne promised The remainder of the session was taken up with text-

mony by residents on and about Kingsbridge road as to the condition of up-town roads in charge of Mr. Mooney as a subordinate of Commissioner Thompson. The ev lence was similar to that given by the witnesses who testified on the same subject on Saturday. Brasus Ryer said that Kingsbridge road was in a worse condition than it had ever been before. That was one of the reasons why he had given up keeping a horse. He generally saw Colonel Mooney about examining the roads after a rain. He thought the road could never be made a good one until it was regulated and graded.

Mr. Payne—Isn't Colonel Mooney as good a road-builder as you know of ! The witness-Well, he's as good as any superintendent I have ever seen.

This qualified answer was not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Payne.

Lawson N. Fuller, a sugar refiser, living at One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st, and St. Nicholas-ave., then told what he knew about the hads in his neighborhood. He proved a lively witness. His answers were prompt and decisive. Tenth-ave, from One-handred-and-fifty-fifth-st to High Bridge, he said, was n a bad condition. From One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. o One-hundred and sixty-second st. it was "worth a man's life to drive over it." He related how a few nights go he had driven over a couple of barrels that were duced in holes in that part of the road and came near salting his neck. There were no lights attached to the arrels and the street lamps did not enable him to se hem. Speaking of Kingsbridge road, he said: "The road was repaired last year from Kingsbridge down to Inwoo or rather they attempted to repair it. It was much orse when they finished than when they began. They

worse when they finished than when they began. They put down hig cobble-stones and sprinkled a little dirt over them. After a light fall of rain it was like driving over them. After a light fall of rain it was like driving over them. After a light fall of rain it was like driving over them. After a light fall of rain it was like driving over a harrow to go over them."

Mr. Payne took hold of two sheets of paper and placed them so as to represent to his satisfaction the layout of the adjacent country and the portion of Kingsbridge road, and tried to draw from the witness the admission that unless the road was raised in cartain places it was inevitable that it should be in a bad condition side at the state of the witness, and he proceeded to explain how. Then turning to the committee, he said: "I wish you would let me harness up four horses and take you all up there ever those roads. You would learn more about them then than all the witnesses can tell you." This proposition seemed to impress the committee favor. about them then than all the witnesses can tell you." This proposition seemed to impress the committee favor. about the mean and the witnesses of the layout the witnesse was asked what he knew about how the Department employes weeked on the road. "I would saile. Mr. Whitridge insisted on an answer." I should say, then," Mr. Fuller repied, "that a haborer in the employ of the Department does one sixth or one-clighth of what a man does for a private contractor. We have had large assessments vacated because we were imposed upon. I have seen ten men in front of my house shovelling gravel from the street to the sidewalk, and the next day they would shovel it all back again. I have seen men pretending to work on sewers who were too drunk to stahd up and answer to their mannes when the roil was called. I protested, but was asked what I was going to do about it. I found that all I could do about it was to get my assessment vacated. By private contract the sewars go down like liganting, and the men work like beave

Have you made any complaints?" usked Mr. Whitidge. "4 have complained several times to Colonel Mooney "4 have complained several times to Colonel Mooney

where the country has been a country has been a country has been greenedly asserted and believed that the Grand Juries of the selection of the lastform of the

the committee, "in order to avoid any misconstruction" on its part, that neither he nor Mr. Thompson had any vised or suggested Mr. McDonald's withdrawal when the committee refused to allow him counsel.

The committee adjourned to Friday at 11 o'clock.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. FEBRUARY 25, 1884.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Actual Sales. Closing prices. | B&NYALpt | S24 | S25 | S25 | S25 | S35 | S36 | Name. Op's H'g't Low't Final Bid. Ask'd Soid. 400,221 Sales for the day.

GOVERNMENTS.

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS. Shoc & Leather Bx | N Y W S & Buff 1st | Bost H & Eric 1st | 7 | 145 | 17,000 | 54 2 | 3,000 54'4 1.000 54'4 CStP & M 1st Alabama Class A 7,000 S14 Ten Comp Bonds 54% CMc N'west S F 5% 54% 10,000 ... 104% 54% deben 54% 2,000 9: 54% C 00 & 8 W Mge 5,000 ... 45³2 B C R & N 1st 1,000 ... 1017s 6,000 ... 102 Central Pacific Gold Bonds 10,000 ... 113 2,000 ... 1127s Central Pacific 54 1 2000 87 54 2 1200 87 54 3 1200 87 54 3 1200 114 54 2 1.000 114 54 4 1.000 114 54 5 1834 54 2 15,000 102 54 5 ET V & G Inc 54 5 2 10,000 30 54 5 2 3000 30

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CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1884. Yesterday, To-day,

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCES.

Esported by John H. Davis & Co., 17 Wall-st. | Bid. Asked | City 6s, New 131 | 131 | North'n Ceat.RR. 00 | 61 | Chited RR. N.J. 195 | 191 | Lehigh Nav. 47% | 45 | Pennsy'va Itali'd 80% | 60% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80

The stock market to-day developed a large selling

movement all over the list. Whether it was for the 'long" or "short" account is the problem that taxed the minds of a majority of the daily traders, and the one which they have gone home to cogitate over. In either case the result of the day is a material decline in prices for the general list, although the last half-hour of business witnessed a partial recovery from the lowest figures of the day. Measured by figures the opening was strong, as it also was excited; but the excitement and the prices vielded after a few minutes following the opening. The transactions for the day amounted to 400,200 shares, of which four stocks furnished 278,000 shares. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Reading were the special features at the beginning of business. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western

MONDAY, Feb. 25-P. M.

opened at 13178 and steadily declined to 13138, at which one broker sold to another 13,000 shares; following that large transaction there was an advance to 132 and then a decline to 1290s. and a final ending at 13014 after sales of 10,100 shares. Reading opened up from 60 at 604, sold at 60 260 s and then declined to 58% and ended at 59% after sales of 56,500 shares. Union Pacific ranged from 824g2 82% down to 8012 and closed at 8114 after sales of 55,500 shares; and St. Paul, after for some time hanging between 92 2 92 s, later sold at 91 s and ended at 91%, after sales of 51,500 shares. Some disappointment was expressed at the report of the earnings of the Northwestern and St. Paul railroads for the third week in February, because the same weeks of last year were known to be bad weeks, and that fact perhaps had some influence on prices. Pacific Mail was an exception to the general rule. With transactions amounting to 25,600 shares, it rose from 481,2218 to 505,25012. At the

at 45'e@45'2, Alabamas class A at 814, and Georgia 7s at 10512. Of city bank stocks, Shoe and Leather sold at 145. Government bonds were quiet, as usual, at steady

quotations as follows: U.S. 4 'ps 1891, rec. 113 'p. 113 'g. U.S. cur. 6'c. 1896, 131 U.S. cur. 6'c. 1896, 131 U.S. cur. 6'c. 1897, 133 U.S. 4a 1997, rec. 123 'g. 124 U.S. cur. 6'c. 1898, 135 U.S. 6a 1907, cou. 123 'a 124 U.S. cur. 6'c. 1898, 135 U.S. cur. 6'c. 1898, 135 U.S. cur. 6'c. 1898, 137 U.S. cur. 6'c. 1898, 1395 U.S. cu

The feature of the bond market to-day was an inquiry for issues the principal and interest of which are payable in gold, and although the business done in first-class bonds of that kind was only moderate, there were better bids made than the figures of the last reported sales for several issues. Generally the market shows few changes in prices that are significant. Erie second consols were steady at 94%-9944, and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg 5s were 'shigher at 7172. Missouri, Kansas and Teras seconds were up 34 at 69; the general 6s were steady at 8175 and the 5s were 'shigher at 68. Boston, Hartford and Erie firsts sold at 13@14. Morris and Essex gold consol 7s were up 12a t 12742. Canada Southern first 5s were steady at 9942. West Shore first gold 5s were active at 544.@5434, but at the close were pressed for sale down to 5444, and closed 5438 sale and bid. Texas and Pacific incomes declined from 494 to 484.@4834. Judge Wallace to-day, in his ruling dismissing the company's demurrer in the Marlor suit for the payment of back interest in cash practically sustains the plaintiff sclaim that the option of the company to pay the interest in cash or scrip expires on the day the interest is due, and that if not paid that day in scrip it is payable in cash. The bonds dealt in at the Board, however, are those on which scrip has been accepted for the last two years' interest. Northern Pacific firsts were 3e casier at 10138.

The Sub-Treasury to-day gained on balance \$704.694, made up by gains of \$495.554 coin and \$209.140 currency. The day's operations covered: Receipts, \$2,083,720; payments, \$1,379,026; currency balance, \$8,443,291; coin balance, \$119,778,026.

The money market for call loans ruled casy at 14.222 per cent and closed with money offered at the lowest rate. Lacking an official statement from the Custom House, the amount of gold exported by to-day's ontgoing steamers is an unknown quantity, but the highest estimate is made at \$1,000.000. Assuming that figure to be the maximum, an interesting mystery arises. Since the opening of business last Thursday till the close to-day \$2,450,000 in gold certificates has been presented at the Sub-Treasury and paid in double gold eagles. The exports, if the above figure for to-day's shipment is corre the figures of the last reported sales for several issues. Generally the market shows

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$233,000 National bank notes for re-demption. The customs receipts were \$550,583, and the internal revenue receipts \$512,567. The foreign exchanges were quiet but firm at full figures. Quotations for business are as follows: Bankers bulls, \$4.864 and \$4.8034 for long and short sterling respectively; 5.1758 and 5.15 for francs; 9548 and 9534 for reachmarks; 40 and 4044 for guiders.

for guiders.

The London market for British consols indicates an easier condition of money at the Stock Exchange; for money they advanced \$10113-16\$, while for account they closed unchanged \$10115-16\$. United States bonds are quoted as unchanged. Quotations for American railways were meagre, but generally lower after the fashion of Saturday's home market. Reading, however, was up \$1015-16\$, United States bonds are quoted as unchanged. Quotations for American railways were meagre, but generally lower after the fashion of Saturday's home market. Reading, however, was up \$100 cm for guilders.
The London market for British consols indicates

BUSINESS OF THREE YEARS. Year ended Dec. 31. B831. 1882. 1883. Gross carnings from all sources. \$27,336,525 \$27,603,267 \$32,819,606 Operating expenses. 19,632,662 20,183,978 23,093,648 Not earnings...... \$7,763,864 \$0,843,189 \$9,726,558 3,558,494 3,620,708 \$4,203,370 \$3,229,481 \$4,779,614 Balauce.....

Balance of profits ... \$4,203,370 \$3,222,481 \$3,706,79\$ The company's balance-sheet for two years com-

LIABILITIES.

 Dec. 31.
 1832
 1833.

 Capital stock
 \$26,200,000
 \$26,200,000

 Bonded debt.
 4,014,980
 4,044,900

 Renewal fund.
 600,000
 499,509

 Surplus account
 8,701,777
 10,322,574
 Total \$41,007,034 Total ASSSETS ASSSETS AND ASSSETS ASSSET ASSSETS ASSSET ASSSETS ASSSET ASSSETS ASSSET ASSSETS ASSSET \$33,089,386 *6,503,831 1,285,810 147,987

for 31, 185, are termined as obsoletic decounts fluoristic decount sos 260 \$7,252,91**1** bio

Less Accounts Payable—
Past due dividente, interest and rentals.
D. L. & W. Divisiend, payable Jan. 21, 1884, since paid.
Rentals payable after Jan. 1
State taxes payable after Jan. 1
December pay rolls, payable in Jan., since paid.
Bonds and mortrages
Unadjusted items of N. Y., Lack. & W. Railway.
Vouchers due and payable after Jan. 1
Sundry accounts payable after Jan. 1 534,800 731,336 348,126

\$147,987 Excluding from the foregoing assets, the items of "advances to leased lines and on coal to be delivered "-royalties-2s unavailable assets, and the company's floating debt in excess of its cash assets on December 31, 1883, was \$2,091,025.

RAILROAD EARNINGS, CHICAGO, MILLWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL 1884 4,770 \$30,000 2,387,000 Number of unles Third week in Feb. Jan. 1 to Feb. 21. Number of miles 3,123 Number of miles 3.123 3.580
Third week in Feb \$852,700 \$32,6500
Jan. b to Feb 21 2,748,730 2,350,678 MILWAUNEE, LARE SHORE AND WESTERN.
Number of miles 275 500
Third week in Feb \$15.010 \$17.515
Jan. 1 to Feb. 21 114,583 112,125 NORTHEEN PACIFIC. 972 1,535 967,200 \$86,050 446,069 497,e67 SALES AT THE NEW-YORK MINING EYCHANGE NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1884.

Open High Low- Final sold. | 10 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | riental Miller 13,695 Total sales for the day ...

i Buyer 50 days, 10.12, * Seller 50 days, † Seller 50 days, 35 † Buyer 50 days,